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WORLD AFFAIRS

FAR EAST

8 Nations Sign SEATO Pact

Pledge Joint Defense Action

The U.S.-sponsored Southeast Asian collective defense treaty was signed by delegates of 8 nations in Manila Sept. 8 after only 3 days of formal discussion. The signatories: Australia, Britain, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, U.S.

The pact pledged joint action against aggressive threats to any member-nation. It sought, however, to safeguard nationalist movements by means of a new "Pacific Charter" which promised "practical measures to insure conditions favorable" to self-determination by colonial peoples.

The treaty was to be effective as soon as it was ratified by a majority of the signatories. It was to be in force indefinitely, but any member could withdraw after a year's notice to the Philippines Govt., with which ratifications were to be deposited.

Formosa Excluded

Formosa was excluded from the treaty region, defined as "the general area of Southeast Asia . . . & the Southwest Pacific not including the Pacific areas north" of 21 degrees 30 min. latitude north.

The anti-Communist Indo-Chinese states were to receive protective benefits of the pact. Other nations "in a position to further the objectives" of the treaty and contribute to "security of the area" were invited to join.

Unanimous consent of the 8 original signatories would be needed for acceptance of new partners in the pact.

Accord in 3 Major Parts

The agreement was signed as 3 separate pacts: (1) Treaty, (2) Protocol & (3) Pacific Charter.

The SEATO* Treaty pledged the signatory countries to:

- Maintain and develop their individual & collective ability to resist armed attack, prevent and counter subversive activities "directed from without against their territorial integrity & political stability" and act jointly against "any fact or situation which might endanger the peace of the area."
- Strengthen their free institutions and cooperate in economic & technical aid programs to "promote economic progress & social well-being."
- Try to settle by peaceful means any international disputes in which they might be involved, in accordance with the UN Charter.
- Establish a council for military matters & other implementation of the agreement.

The Protocol, proposed by France, extended the protective & economic benefits of the pact to Cambodia, Laos & south Viet Nam.

In the Pacific Charter, the signatories promised to: (a) uphold the "principle of equal rights & self-determination of peoples"; (b) strive "by every peaceful means to promote the self-government and to secure the independence of all countries whose people" desired it and were "able to undertake its responsibilities"; (c) continue to cooperate in economic, social & cultural fields to promote "higher living standards, economic progress & social well-being" & (d) "prevent or counter by appropriate means any attempt in the treaty area to subvert their freedom or to destroy their sovereignty."[2]

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Pact Omits Red Reference

The U.S. made a major concession at Manila by agreeing not to limit SEATO to action against only Red attacks. The Philippines, Thailand & Pakistan had insisted on a NATO-type alliance against all kinds of aggression; they doubted that such Asian "neutrals" as India, Ceylon & Burma ever would join an exclusively anti-Communist alliance. U.S. State Secy. Dulles held that the U.S. could not agree without some indication that the other signatories did not consider "any aggression" the same as "Communist aggression." Dulles finally deleted the term "Communist aggression" from the main body of the pact. But he made an addendum to the treaty specifying that the American agreement to "act to meet the common danger" applied "only to Communist aggression"; the U.S. would "consult" with the other members in event of "other aggression or armed attack."[1]

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Week in Headlines

International

Southeast Asia defense pact signed at Manila conference.

Chinese civil war foes exchanged air, artillery blows in Quemoy-Amoy area.

U.S. Navy plane downed by Russian jets off Siberia.

Britain, U.S. studied moves to link West Germany to NATO.

Eisenhower announced agreement with 5 allied nations to launch limited version of world atomic energy pool plan; U.S. started construction on Labor Day of first commercial-scale atomic power plant.

United States

McCarthy began presenting defense after Watkins Com. collected evidence in censure case against him.

President signed peacetime espionage, other anti-Red legislation.

Dulles Hails Charter

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles told the final session of the Manila conference Sept. 8 that the Pacific Charter was perhaps the greatest achievement of the talks because it gave SEATO "the moral offensive" against communism. He called the treaty an "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine," said he hoped it would make the Reds realize that their campaign of "intimidation by violence" promoted "unity rather than disunity." He expressed the U.S.' "profound satisfaction" with the pact and called it "a major step in building security" for Southeast Asia.

Dulles and Sens. Alexander H. Smith (R., N.J.) & Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.) signed for the U.S.[3]

To Seek Colombo Ties

Pakistani Forgn. Min. Mohammed Zafrullah Khan told newsmen Sept. 8 that his Govt. would try to persuade the other Colombo Conf. nations—"neutralist" India, Burma, Ceylon & Indonesia—to joint SEATO.[4]

Philippines Pres. Ramon Magsaysay opened the Manila conference Sept. 6 with a plea that free nations "stand up and be counted in the struggle against aggression & tyranny." The peace of Asia for the next 10 years & "the future freedom of the world for the next 1,000 years" might depend on the success of the talks, he said, warning that the task was "formidable" & time was "running short." The only way free nations could co-exist with communism was to keep strong & vigilant, Magsaysay asserted.

Red China Assails Pact

The official New China News Agency charged Sept. 8 that the SEATO pact was a warlike device planned by the U.S. to incite Asians against Asians.

*Standing for "South-East Asia Treaty Org."—name by which pact was called in popular usage although actually it created no "Treaty Org."
1—see p. 290C3 2—see p. 290B3 3—see p. 288F-G1 4—see p. 290F3

U.S. Would Aid Philippines

State Secy. Dulles, in a statement to a U.S.-Filipino mutual defense conference Sept. 4 in Manila, pledged that the U.S. would come to the aid of the Philippine Islands in case of attack. He said that the U.S. 7th Fleet had been ordered to protect Formosa from invasion and, in event of an invasion of the Philippines, no special orders would be needed—"our forces would automatically react." (Filipino plans for military expansion at a cost of $1 billion to the U.S. were said to have been resisted by Dulles; the Secretary promised that the U.S. would supply military matérial, but urged that the Philippines provide financial wherewithal for maintaining its standing forces.)[1]

2 Seized as Anti-SEATO Spies

The Philippine Army said Sept. 2 it had arrested a Filipino & a South Korean as they exchanged secret documents pertaining to the SEATO talks. The arrests were made Sept. 2 in the Manila YMCA. Army officials said the Korean, Dr. Hong Ki Khung, alias Kyung Ki Chang, 35, was caught while receiving a bundle of secret papers from the unidentified Filipino, believed to be a link in a Manila Red spy ring with Forgn. Ministry connections.

Reds, Formosa Forces Clash

Chinese Nationalists launched their biggest sea & air assault in 5 years against the Red-held mainland Sept. 7 in retaliation for Red bombardment of Quemoy, a Nationalist island off Fukien Province.

The Nationalist attacks continued Sept. 8-9 in an effort to break up Red troop installations on the mainland's "invasion [Fukien] coast." Nationalist Pres. Chiang Kai-shek charged Sept. 4 that the Communists had concentrated 3 or 4 army corps, totaling 9-12 divisions of about 10,000 men each, along the coast for an attempted invasion of Formosa.

Nationalist planes & warships bombarded Red positions at Amoy (a port 5 mi. east of Quemoy & 130 mi. from Formosa), 4 mainland forts & small islands around Quemoy (see map this page). The air raids began Sept. 4. By Sept. 8 the Formosa Defense Ministry reported destruction of or damage to at least one Red gunboat, more than 100 wooden junks & 5 motorized junks. The attacking air force included F-84 jets supplied by the U.S. military aid program.

Peiping Radio said Sept. 9: the Nationalist attacks had killed or injured 51 civilians; 2 Nationalist F-47 fighters had been shot down & 4 others damaged in the Amoy area.

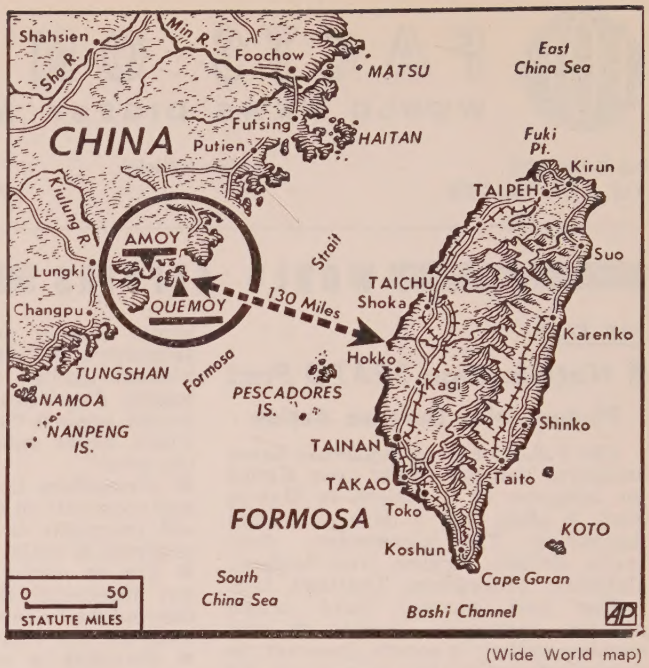
2 Americans Killed

Red Chinese artillery at Amoy began shelling Quemoy Sept. 3. 2 U.S. Army officers & their Chinese driver were killed in the bombardment. The Nationalists on Quemoy returned fire until the bombardment ceased but sporadic shelling continued Sept. 4-5. Chiang Kai-shek called an emergency top-level military meeting Sept. 4 although he expressed confidence that the Quemoy garrison could repulse any Red assault.

The Americans were identified as Lt. Col. Frank W. Lynn of Chicago, Medical Corps, & Lt. Col. Alfred Medendorp of Grand Rapids, Mich., Infantry. They were attached to a U.S. military aid advisory mission to Formosa and were on a training & inspection tour of Quemoy.[2]

The U.S. 7th Fleet was reported to have left Manila Bay for an undisclosed destination Sept. 4. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty said Sept. 5 that orders to the 7th Fleet had not been changed. (It was known to be under orders to prevent a Communist invasion of Formosa & the Pescadores. There was public uncertainty about instructions it might have in event of a Red invasion of Quemoy.)[3]

(Chinese Nationalist Pres. Chiang Kai-shek appointed his elder son, Chiang Ching-kuo, to be deputy secy. gen. of the Natl. Security Council on Formosa Sept. 5. Also appointed to the council: Lt. Gen. Cheng Kai-min, Security Board director, & Lt. Gen. Hsiao Yi-shu, Mobilization Board chief.)[4]



(Wide World map)

Circle shows area of new Chinese "pocket war" in which Nationalists launched sea & air attack from Formosa Sept. 7 against Amoy & nearby Red coastal installations. Nationalists were retaliating for Communist bombardment of Quemoy Sept. 3.

Soviet Jets Down U.S. Plane

2 Soviet jet fighters shot down a U.S. Navy Neptune P2V bomber off Siberia Sept. 4 while the plane was on a "peaceful patrol mission" more than 40 mi from the Siberian coast, the Defense Dept. announced Sept. 5.

The bomber's navigator, Ens. Roger Henry Reid, 24, of Alameda, Calif., was missing & presumed dead. 9 other crew members were picked up by Air Force air-sea rescue planes.

Before the U.S. could deliver its protest to Russia against the "wanton & unprovoked attack," Russia claimed that the U.S. plane had invaded Soviet territory and fired on the Red planes. The U.S. denied this charge and said the Navy plane was well within international waters & did not return fire when the Soviet fighters attacked. (A rescued crewman of the U.S. plane said at Otsugi, Japan Sept. 6 he had shot at the Reds as they disappeared.) Russia rejected the U.S protest Sept. 8 and repeated its charge that the plane had violated Soviet air space. (The U.S. said Sept. 6 the plane's exact position when attacked was 42.15° latitude north & 134.24° longitude east over international seas.)

U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said Sept. 6 he would seek UN Security Council action on the incident. However, the U.S. UN delegation waited Sept. 8 for consultation with State Secy Dulles before making a formal written request.

Knowland Urges Soviet Break

Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) urged Pres. Eisenhower by telegram Sept. 5 to sever diplomatic relations with Russia. The President's reply (by letter) was not made public, but White House Press Secy. Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower did not favor a break in U.S.-Soviet relations.[5]

Reds Free de Castries

Brig. Gen. Christian de Castries, 52, commander of Dienbienphu when it fell to the Viet Minh rebels, was freed Sept. 3 in Viettri after having spent 4 months in prisons in northern Indo-China. De Castries, appearing thin & leaning on a cane, said he had been kept under a constant guard of 4 men & in virtual isolation throughout his imprisonment. He said Sept. 5 he was convinced the Viet Minh were independent of Red China & were "animated" by nationalism.[6]

1—see p. 262C2 2—see p. 290A2 3—see p. 282B-C2 4—see pp. 278B1, 283E3 5—see pp. 266G1, 249B1 6—see p. 227C2

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Reds Say All PWs Returned

The Viet Minh High Command announced Sept. 6 that it had returned all French Union war prisoners held in north & central Viet Nam by Sept. 4. The French Govt. reported Sept. 7 that 8,451 prisoners had been returned by the Reds. The French had complained that the Viet Minh prisoners' list covered only 9,138 of 40,172 missing French Union personnel. The Viet Minh said the French command still held 7,511 Red prisoners Sept. 4.[1]

5 returned U.S. military technicians said Sept. 6 in Manila that their Viet Minh captors had tried to "feed us with propaganda." Pfc. Donald E. Morgan, Flint, Mich. said he was placed in an empty warehouse "full of rats" for 2 days for saying Viet Minh leader Ho Chi Minh was "no good." The 5 said their captors had put them on exhibition half-naked & unkempt as examples of what American service men were like.[2]

To Free Viet Nam by 1955

Gen. Paul Ely, French Commissioner General in Indo-China, said Sept. 7 that France intended to grant full independence to Viet Nam before the end of the year.[3]

Korea Developments

Communist China said Sept. 5 it was withdrawing 6 divisions (about 70,000 men) from North Korea in September & October. Peiping radio also announced that Gen. Peng Teh-huai, commander throughout the Korean war, had "resigned" & was being replaced by his ex-deputy, Gen. Teng Hua. South Korea Premier T. Y. Pyung said Sept. 6 the reported Chinese withdrawal did not give him "any comfort" because the Reds were apt to return "at any moment."[4] . . . **Gen. Chung Il Kwon,** South Korean Army chief of staff, announced in Seoul Sept. 7 upon his return from Washington that he had requested the U.S. to supply equipment for 10 reserve ROK divisions.[5] . . . **Indian** Govt. spokesman said in New Delhi Sept. 4 his country expected the UN & Communist commands each to pay half of the $1,166,340 it cost India to move its troops to & from Korea for service with the Korean Armistice Comm.[6]

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Laborite ex-Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee of Britain, reporting on his recent tour of Russia & China in the *N.Y. Times* Sept. 7-9, said: Russians felt entirely superior to the West but the average Red Chinese admitted China was a backward nation & had "a long way to go"; the Chinese Communist Party was completely Marxist in its organization & used trade unions to obtain maximum production from workers; the Red Chinese Govt. depended largely on Russian aid but was genuinely concerned with the people's welfare; there was an "appalling housing shortage" in Moscow; anti-American sentiment was strong both in Russia & China. Attlee revealed Sept. 2 in Hong-Kong that Mao Tse-tung had asked him to persuade the U.S. to pull its 7th Fleet out of Formosa Strait & stop rearming Germany & Japan. (Moscow *Pravda* Sept. 9 attacked Attlee as a tool of British & reactionary circles and said he had slandered Russia & China after accepting their hospitality.)[7] . . . **Aneurin Bevan** told Japanese Socialists in Tokyo Sept. 5 that Russia & China would not resort to further aggression in Asia. He said "peaceful co-existence" between the 2 world blocs could be attained by mutual benefits, such as expanded trade.[8] . . . **Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru** said Sept. 3 he would make his first trip to Red China in October to return Premier Chou En-lai's visit to India last June.[9]

1—see p. 291A1 2—290F3 3—291B1 4—274C2 5—290G2 6—Vol. XIII, 295B1 7—p. 290E2 8—267B2 9—214F3 10—267C2 11—293G3, 87A1 12—289E2 13—289B1 14—61E1 15—166C1 16—291E2 17—300F3 18—300A2

OTHER WORLD NEWS

6-Nation Atom Pool Formed

Pres. Eisenhower revealed Sept. 6 that the U.S. & 5 allies were proceeding with plans to form an international atomic resources & development pool without Soviet participation. The President said the U.S., Britain, Canada, France, Australia & South Africa had agreed to establish an agency to develop "new atomic technology for peaceful use" along lines proposed by Mr. Eisenhower to the UN Gen. Assembly Dec. 3. Other "friendly nations" were expected to join the pool, he said. The way was left open for Russia to join the program as the President added that he hoped no nation would "long stand aloof from the work of this agency".[10]

Atom Power Plant Started

The President announced the world pool agreement in Denver, Colo. in connection with ground-breaking ceremonies (on Labor Day Sept. 6) for the U.S.' first commercial atomic power plant. He used a neutron wand to activate a power shovel 1,200 mi. away at Shippingport, Pa. to start actual construction of the $46 million plant, a joint project of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., the Duquesne Light Co. & the Atomic Energy Comm.[11]

Parley on Germany Off

British efforts to call a 9-power conference on West German rearmament & sovereignty were postponed Sept. 8 after the British Trades Union Congress defeated by only a small margin a motion opposing German rearmament. Britain had hoped that the U.S., Canada, Belgium, West Germany, Italy, France, Netherlands, Luxembourg would meet in London Sept. 14.[12]

(French Premier Pierre Mendès-France, in a broadcast Sept. 4, denied that Communists were solely responsible for the defeat of EDC. 3 pro-EDC French Cabinet members resigned Sept. 3: Industry & Commerce Min. Maurice Bourges-Maunoury, Labor Minister Eugene Claudius-Petit & Justice Min. Emile Hugues. Public Works Min. Jacques Chaban-Delmas, who resigned Aug. 14 in protest against EDC, returned to the Cabinet Sept. 4.)[13]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

McCARTHY

Censure Hearings

(Digest of hearings begins next page)

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) took the stand Sept. 8 to defend himself against censure charges being heard by a select Senate committee headed by Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah). McCarthy denounced what he called Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker's "evasive" answers at a closed hearing Feb. 18 and said he still thought Zwicker was "not fit to wear the uniform of a general."[14]

Maj. Gen. Kirke B. Lawton, ex-Ft. Monmouth commander whose cooperation McCarthy had praised, also testified Sept. 8. He refused, under Presidential directive,[15] to tell about a talk he had with Zwicker in Nov. or Dec. 1953. Edward Bennett Williams, McCarthy's counsel, charged that the Defense Dept. was "gagging" Lawton.

'Impartiality' Debated

On the opening day of the hearings[16] Aug. 31, McCarthy was ruled out of order by Watkins when he tried to join in a dispute about a newspaper story which had quoted Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.), a committee member, as saying the Democratic leaders "loathed" McCarthy. Williams & McCarthy had raised the question as a possible preliminary to challenging Johnson's impartiality. Watkins ruled the issue irrelevant in view of the fact that the committee had no power to pass on its members.[17]

Watkins was asked in a TV interview Sept. 1 whether "impartiality" was "a requirement of the committee." He replied: "No. The Senators who are committee members are the same Senators who are in the Senate, and no one has ever required that Senators be impartial. . . . They come here ordinarily having been committed to programs, having made . . . platform pledges, and in many of the public questions they . . . are committed. They have taken positive stands."

McCarthy denounced this Sept. 2 as "the most fantastic statement I ever heard." In a TV interview outside the hearing room he said: "I saw Watkins smilingly saying that it was all right if committee members were not impartial. That doesn't quite tie in with repeated assurances that this would be a judicial hearing."

Watkins explained Sept. 3 that he had thought the question was "about the Senate in general because I had told the people [newsmen] I wouldn't talk about the merits of the case." He said committee members were "like jurors and can set aside any impressions & consider the matter fairly."[18]

Summary of McCarthy Censure Hearings

(Public proceedings in Senate Caucus Room in Washington)

First Day—Aug. 31

Watkins Defines Task

Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah), committee chairman, opened public hearings on Senate Resolution 301—the Flanders motion to censure Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.)—by pointing out that the Senate had given his select committee "a broad grant of power" to "require . . . the attendance of such witnesses & the production of such correspondence, books, papers & documents & to take such testimony as it deems advisable. . . ." Watkins said the committee "interprets its duties, functions & responsibilities . . . to be":

(1) "To analyze the charges . . . and to determine (a) if there were duplications which could be eliminated; (b) if any of the charges were of such a nature that even if [proven] there would be strong reasons for believing that they did not constitute a ground for censure."

(2) "To thoroughly investigate all charges not eliminated . . . to secure relevant & material facts concerning them & the names of witnesses or records which can establish the facts."

(3) "To hold hearings . . . for the purpose of placing on record, for later use by the Senate, the evidence & other information gathered [in] the preliminary investigation . . . & for the development of additional evidence."

(4) To submit a report to the Senate after the hearings ended.

Watkins disclosed these other committee views: "The resolution & charges [had become] the sole responsibility of the Senate." The Senators who made the charges "have no legal responsibility . . . for the conduct of the investigations & hearings." They "are [not] the complaining witnesses or the parties plaintiff." "The hearings are not to be adversary in character."

McCarthy's Rights Stated

Watkins said that, "somewhat contrary to the practice by Senate committees in the past, in hearings of this nature," his committee believed that "the accused Senator" should have the rights: (a) "to be present at the hearings"; (b) "to be represented by counsel"; (c) to cross-examine; (d) "to present witnesses & documentary evidence." McCarthy "or his counsel, but not both, shall be permitted to make objections to the introduction of testimony," Watkins said, "but the argument on the objections may be had or withheld at the discretion of the chairman."

Watkins declared that proceedings "would be judicial or quasijudicial" and "conducted in a judicial manner & atmosphere."

Qualifications of Members

Discussing composition of the committee, Watkins said: Members "did not seek this appointment." The only qualification & condition set by the Senate was that the committee be made up of 3 Democrats & 3 Republicans. But the Senate's "proper authorities" had a responsibility to pick members "who could & would conduct a fair & impartial investigation & hearing." Members "are human," knew of the McCarthy controversy and "may have . . . expressed their impressions." But they "are mature men" with wide experience "which should enable them to disregard . . . preconceived notions." "We realize that the U.S. Senate is on trial, and we hope our conduct will . . . maintain the American sense of fair play" & the Senate's "traditions & dignity."

McCarthy's Statement

McCarthy also made an opening statement, which Watkins noted was not "sworn" and was "not testimony." Watkins said McCarthy had been given permission to make the statement on "condition . . . that it should be relevant & material." He said McCarthy was not being prevented from making it even though examination of advance copies showed that "most of it is not material & relevant to the issues . . . as we understand them."

McCarthy said in his statement:

He had learned "several years ago" that the U.S. "& its institutions were in imminent peril of destruction by international communism," that Soviet "agents . . . were firmly entrenched in our midst" and that "their success in infiltrating our Govt. had given the Soviet Union access to our most important secrets as well as a powerful & deadly voice in determining our foreign policies."

McCarthy "conceived it my duty to expend every effort . . . to fight subversion, to help clean traitors & potential traitors out of the Govt." He "carried on my part in the fight as best I know how." "Much progress has been made" but "success . . . is still in jeopardy" because of obstruction by (1) Communists & sympathizers, (2) "those who do not sympathize with communism but who deny that it presents a serious threat" and (3) "those who profess to appreciate the strength of the Communist 5th column but who balk at taking vigorous measures to stamp it out." These groups "have shaken hands on the proposition that vigorous anti-communism somehow represents a greater danger . . . than communism itself." If "this unholy alliance should have its way, then I propose the premise that holds it together—that vigorous anti-communism is more dangerous than communism—as a fitting epitaph on the grave of American civilization."

"Perhaps my activities have been a part of [the] cause" of the disunity in the U.S. & Republican Party. "But . . . it takes 2 sides . . . to bring about disunity. . . . Either side, by ceasing to disagree with the other, can . . . end the disunity. Where there is disunity on . . . principle, then there ought to be disunity. Otherwise there is hypocrisy & betrayal of principle. I do not propose to be a hypocrite, and I will not betray principle. Nor do I urge this course on men who oppose me. . . . I shall never attempt to bring about unity by trying, on specious grounds, to silence my opponents & destroy them and thus cut off the debate. I believe that the debate should continue on the merits of the questions that divide us, these questions being: Whether there is real danger from Communist subversion and, if so, how to cope with it."

"I would be untruthful if I agreed that my accusers were not affected by ulterior political considerations. I believe [they] entertain such motives themselves or are unwitting victims of powerful groups . . . best characterized as opponents of a vigorous fight against communism."

Contempt Charges Cited

Presentation of the actual case against McCarthy began when committee counsel E. Wallace Chadwick read the specifications of Category 1, "Incidents of contempt of the Senate or a Senatorial committee." These consisted of charges:

(a) By Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.) that "although repeatedly invited by a [Senate] committee . . . headed by the Senator from Iowa [Democrat Guy M. Gillette], the Junior Senator from Wisconsin [McCarthy] denounced the commitee and contemptuously refused to comply. . . ."

(b) By Sen. Wayne Morse (ind., Ore.) that McCarthy "declined to comply with a request made by letter on Nov. 21, 1952, by the chairman of the [Senate] Subcom. on Privileges & Elections . . . that he appear . . . to supply information concerning certain specific matters involving his activities as a member of the Senate."

(c) By Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.) that "he had continued to show his contempt for the Senate by failing to explain in any manner the 6 charges contained in the Hennings-Hayden-Hendrickson report . . . filed in Jan. 1953. This involves his bank transactions, possible income-tax evasions & the Lustron deal. [He refused to explain] although invited 6 times to appear. . . ."

Edward Bennett Williams, 34, McCarthy's counsel, moved for dismissal of the above charges on grounds they were "legally insufficient . . . as a predicate for the censure of Sen. McCarthy." He said the Constitution & precedent barred one Congress from punishing a member for conduct in a previous Congress.

Wide World
WILLIAMS

Watkins replied that committee counsel had "run down the precedents" and "we do not agree with you." [The committee stand was reported based on a view that the Senate, unlike the House, was a continuing body.] He advised Williams to state his argument in a brief.

Chadwick then read correspondence between McCarthy & the Privileges & Elections Subcom. during an investigation of McCarthy. In this correspondence, McCarthy ignored invitations to attend and suggested that the subcommittee had no right to conduct the inquiry. In a Dec. 6, 1951 letter, McCarthy accused the subcommittee of "stealing from the pockets of the American taxpayers tens of thousands of dollars and using this money to protect the Democrat Party from the political effect of the exposure of Communists in Govt." [See Vol. XI, p. 398B]

Johnson's Seat Defended

Sen. Edward C. Johnson (D., Colo.), a committee member, defended himself against an implied challenge by McCarthy & Williams. He declared that "I did not say that I personally loathed" McCarthy. [McCarthy & Williams had demanded in closed session Aug. 30 that Johnson tell whether he actually had made this remark, as quoted by editor Robert W. Lucas in the *Denver Post* Mar. 12: "In my opinion there is not a man among the Democratic leaders of Congress who does not loathe Joe McCarthy. . . . I do not believe there are more than a half-dozen Republicans who think McCarthy is all right. Most of them are thoroughly disgusted with him."]

Johnson told the committee: " . . . I agreed that some of my Democratic colleagues did not like Sen. McCarthy. . . . I have full faith in my ability

to weigh the charges . . . together with whatever evidence may be presented, without prejudice."

Williams denied that he or McCarthy "challenged Sen. Johnson's qualifications to sit on this committee." He said he had understood that Johnson would call Lucas and then "confirm or deny" the *Post* story. Since Johnson had failed to do so, Williams said he did not have the information necessary to decide whether to advise McCarthy to challenge Johnson.

Watkins called the entire matter, including the truth or falsity of the *Post* story, "immaterial to this hearing." "We are not trying Sen. Johnson," he said. "No accusations have been made against him. No challenge has been made as to him." He said Johnson "was appointed by the Senate, and this committee has no authority to remove him or even to accept [his] resignation."

McCarthy attempted to enter the discussion at several points, but Watkins halted him under the committee rule "that when your counsel speaks on a matter, that precludes you from [speaking] on the same matter." McCarthy would be allowed to finish any subject he started, "but we are not going to permit both of you to argue this matter," Watkins said.

As McCarthy persisted, Watkins banged his gavel and ruled him out of order. "We are not going to be interrupted by these diversions & sidelines," he declared. Then, as McCarthy still shouted questions about the *Post* story, Watkins recessed the hearing for the day. [McCarthy told reporters: "I think it's the most unheard of thing I ever heard of."]

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2d Day—Sept. 1

Watkins on Membership

Watkins, amplifying his ruling re Johnson, said: The committee had no power regarding qualifications of members. It was "satisfied that Sen. Johnson can . . . try this matter fairly. . . ." The Senate "is the only body that can discipline a member" for Senatorial misconduct, and every Senator "is entitled to vote" regardless of any previous position he may have taken. The committee was only "a fact-finding body" and "cannot make any final judgment." The Senate was "the final court," and "any man who cannot be disqualified from sitting on that court certainly cannot be disqualified from sitting on the committee that merely searches for the evidence."

Contempt Charge Debated

Chadwick continued to read correspondence between McCarthy & the Privileges & Elections Subcom. In a May 11, 1952 letter, McCarthy said the subcommittee was "trying to do what the Communist Party has officially proclaimed as its No. 1 task"—to destroy "those who stand in the way of the Communist movement."

Chadwick also read from the *Congressional Record* a statement by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D., Mo.) Aug. 2, 1954 that McCarthy "was invited 5 times" but appeared before the subcommittee only once—and then to testify on a resolution McCarthy himself had introduced to investigate ex-Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.).

Williams claimed that the charges relating to Category 1 (alleged contempt) were immaterial because:

- The Privileges & Elections Subcom.'s investigations were conducted under a resolution—Benton's move to expel McCarthy—that "was never passed by the Senate."
- The Benton expulsion resolution "contained no allegations, no charges, no averments . . . against Sen. McCarthy . . . in its original form."[1]
- The subcommittee was authorized to investigate McCarthy only "from the time of his election to the Senate in 1946," but it "conducted a cradle-to-1952 investigation" and "40% of the report . . . pertains to matters" antedating McCarthy's election. It concerned itself "with things far, far outside [its] scope."
- Although the expulsion hearing was "a judicial proceeding," McCarthy was denied his Constitutional right of cross-examination.
- The subcommittee's report was devoted largely to "unsworn hearsay statements."

Watkins interrupted to say his committee was considering not matters in the subcommittee's report but "the charge of contempt." He said that the Senate, without dissenting vote, passed Apr. 8, 1952 a resolution confirming & approving "the activities of the committee to that point" and also confirming its "jurisdiction." Therefore, Watkins told Williams, "the Senate by a unanimous vote has in effect apparently passed upon what you were talking on."[2]

Williams replied that the Senate ratified only the Benton resolution—not subcommittee actions. He pointed out that the subcommittee only "invited" McCarthy although it claimed "the right to subpena him." He held that under the circumstances, McCarthy's failure to respond to requests of a committee "acting in an unauthorized, illegal manner" was not "contumacious . . . in the legal sense."

Sen. Francis Case (R., S.D.), a committee member, broke in to say that a similar legal argument had been made by Corliss Lamont in opposing McCarthy's charge of contempt. Lamont had said the Senate Investigations Subcom. tried to question him "on things outside the scope of [its] responsibility," Case declared. Despite this, the Senate voted to cite Lamont.[3]

'Abuse of Colleagues' Charged

Guy G. DeFuria, associate committee counsel, began presenting evidence relating to Category 4—"Incidents Involving Abuses of Colleagues in the Senate."

First witness was AP reporter Bernard Lynn Livingstone, who testified: He had asked McCarthy June 11 to comment on Sen. Flanders' speech attacking him (McCarthy). McCarthy replied, "I think they should get a man with a net and take him to a good, quiet place."[4]

AP reporter Joseph W. Hall Jr. testified that McCarthy, in a Jan. 2, 1953 telephone statement, had denounced Sens. Hennings, Carl Hayden (D., Ariz.) & Robert C. Hendrickson (R., N.J.) for their Privileges & Elections Subcom. report questioning his actions. According to Hall: McCarthy implied that the 3 Senators were "dishonest beyond words" and knew their report to be "completely false . . . issued only for its smear value." McCarthy said Hennings & Hayden were "leftwingers" and Hendrickson was "a living miracle . . . the only man in the world who has lived so long with neither brains nor guts."[6]

Zwicker Incident Aired

Chadwick began the evidence concerning Category 5—alleged abuse of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker—by reading 2 transcripts of McCarthy's interrogation of Zwicker Feb. 18. This was the incident in which McCarthy told Zwicker he was "unfit to wear that uniform."[7] Chadwick also read an Army Adjutant General's report on Zwicker's career & decorations.

McCarthy was absent during most of the day's proceedings and did not speak when present.

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3d Day—Sept. 2

Request for Data Attacked

Chadwick took up Category 2—alleged encouragement of U.S. employes to give McCarthy classified information in violation of the law. Chadwick read transcripts of the McCar-

No Cameras, No Smoking

A "no smoking" rule and bans on TV-radio broadcasting & picture-taking by press photographers were enforced during formal sessions of Watkins Com. hearings beginning Aug. 31. Chrmn. Watkins insisted on the standards of decorum maintained in federal court.

CBS Pres. Frank Stanton appealed over his TV-radio network Aug. 26 for public support in "efforts to lift the curtain of silence that has descended on the forthcoming hearings." He asserted that the Watkins Com. sessions would be "proceedings of legislators," not "judicial," and that TV had covered such ceremonies as Queen Elizabeth II's coronation & church services "without disturbing the solemnity of the occasion." (CBS said Stanton's talk was the first instance of a U.S. network taking an editorial stand on a controversial issue.)

U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Harold R. Medina of New York was given time on CBS Sept. 2 to reply to Stanton for the Watkins Com. He contended that "ascertainment of the true facts becomes well nigh impossible" in a televised & broadcast hearing because "the temptation to put on an act becomes irresistible" to witnesses & interrogators.[5]

1—see Vol. XI, p. 254G 2—Vol. XIII, 121K
3—p. 277F2 4—p. 201A-B3 5—p. 268E1
6—Vol. XIII, p. 4E-G 7—pp. 277F1, 157A1

thy-Army hearings which quoted McCarthy as saying May 27 & 28:

(a) A Govt. employe's oath to protect the U.S. against all enemies "towers far above any Presidential secrecy directive"[1]; (b) he would protect Govt. employes who gave him information[2]; (c) he wanted to notify federal employes that it was "their duty to give us any information" about wrongdoing regardless of "loyalty to a superior officer"[3]; (d) he had instructed federal employes "that they are duty-bound to give me information even though some little bureaucrat has stamped it 'Secret'."[4]

Williams called a June 15 quotation not "germane." This was McCarthy's question as to whether Frank Carr "can . . . think of any reason why the old Truman blackout order of 1948 should be maintained in effect as of 1954." DeFuria said the quotation "sheds some light on the mental processes of Sen. McCarthy with reference to this particular problem."

Testimony on 'FBI Letter'

Chadwick & DeFuria continued to read from the hearings transcript to provide evidence relating to Category 3—unlawful receipt or use of classified information from the Executive files. The transcript excerpts involved a 2¼-page document McCarthy had produced as a copy of a "letter" from FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover but which turned out to be a somewhat-altered abstract of a confidential 15-page FBI memo.[5]

This ended the committee counsel's presentation of primary evidence.

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4th Day—Sept. 7

Legalities Disputed

Watkins ordered to be entered into the record: (a) the Privileges & Elections Subcom.'s report on McCarthy and (b) a May 17, 1954 letter from Pres. Eisenhower to Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson & an accompanying memo from Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. The letter, produced during the McCarthy-Army hearings, instructed Defense Dept. personnel not to testify about conversations among Executive Branch officials. The memo listed precedents for Executive refusal to give information to Congress.[6] Williams labeled both latter documents irrelevant as related only to the McCarthy-Army hearings.

Chadwick read a brief which held that the Watkins Com. had authority to investigate McCarthy's activities prior to the 83d Congress because the Senate was a continuing body.[7] It said that the Privileges & Elections Subcom.'s jurisdiction extended to affairs "totally unconnected with election matters." The brief reviewed laws, rules & directives concerned in the censure charges.

Williams denounced this "prosecutor's brief" as violating "the basic dictates of fair play." Chadwick called it an "honest effort" at "an impartial review of the law." Watkins noted that it embodied only the views of the counsel, not the final decisions of the committee.

Quiz Winchell

Columnist Walter Winchell, appearing under subpena, testified that he had obtained a copy of McCarthy's 2¼-page "FBI letter" but did not know who gave it to him—although he was sure it was not McCarthy or a McCarthy aide.[8]

Winchell said the paper had been handed to him during a recess in the McCarthy - Army hearings about May 6. He told DeFuria at first that "I refuse to tell" who gave it because "I will not reveal the source of information." Under Watkins' questioning, however, Winchell added that "I do not know, I am not sure" who gave the document.

Winchell said many people had helped him cover the hearings by handing him memos and that he had received the 2¼-page document among them. Under DeFuria's questioning, Winchell said the paper was given him by a white man, probably in civilan clothes.

Winchell said he kept the document "about a week & a half," read it, did not show its contents to anybody and finally destroyed it. He said he told FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover he had it and asked whether Hoover would "arrest me if I published it." He reported that Hoover said, "Yes."

Under Williams' questioning, Winchell virtually conceded that he did not know whether his document actually was a copy of McCarthy's. He said he "had heard that there were 35 distributed" to newsmen. Watkins overruled Williams' proposal that all Winchell's testimony be stricken from the record as irrelevant.

[*N. Y. Post* columnist Murray Kempton said he had been questioned in closed session and had told the committee that Winchell showed him the document but would not let him read it. *N.Y. Daily News* writer Jerry Greene said he had been with Winchell when he received the document but did not see who gave it to him.]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

President Signs Bills. Pres. Eisenhower, in Denver, signed Sept. 3 the bill authorizing the death penalty for peacetime espionage & removing the 10-yr. statute of limitations on such cases. He signed Sept. 4 the bill to revoke U.S. citizenship of persons convicted of advocating violent overthrow of the Govt.[9] . . . Other bills signed: (Sept. 1) Extension of unemployment compensation coverage to 4,000,0000 more persons (2,000,000 Federal, 1,500,000 private workers).[10] (Sept. 3) Authorization of a $1,126,553,814 program of 179 navigation, beach erosion, flood control & related projects; bills ending Federal supervision of 177 Paiute Indians and mixed-blood Ute, Uintah & Ouray tribesmen in Utah. (Sept. 4) Appropriation of $2,781,499,816 in new foreign aid funds and the $1 billion Govt. loan insurance program to encourage private shipbuilding[11]; revision of the 1952 McCarran-Walter immigration law to grant visas to former petty law violators otherwise eligible to enter the country. . . . Killed by pocket veto: (Sept. 2) The so-called "un-American trout" bill to require special labeling of foreign trout sold in U.S. stores & restaurants.

(As of Sept. 4, the President had signed 488 bills, pocket-vetoed 25 since beginning his sojourn in Denver. He went fishing near Fraser, Colo. with ex-Pres. Herbert Hoover Aug. 31-Sept. 2, then made a flight Sept. 4 over the sites of reclamation projects for drought & flood areas in Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska & Kansas. He said during a stop in Grand Junction, Colo.: "Let's not make Washington the master of any American, either through unnecessary direct intervention in his business [or] control of all the power & the resources that he needs in order to make a living.")[12]

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N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R.), ending this year his 3d 4-yr. term, announced Sept. 7 he would refuse renomination.[13]

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Sept. 4

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,809	*$21,858	*$22,178
Currency circulation	*$29,923	*$29,786	*$30,240
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*a$20,773	*$20,759	*$22,891
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,136,694,325	$9,314,472,74[illegible]	$8,656,987,666
England note circulation	*£1,649.903	*£1,653.967	*£1,543.533
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	9,613,320	10,111,690	6,553,871
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	163.20	163.69	143.99
Bond sales (par value)	$14,693,400	$14,953,700	$11,669,800
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	101.45	101.54	95.92
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	108,436	111,245	125,887
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	b6,141,350	6,155,750	6,620,700
Soft-coal output (tons)	c7,550,000	7,760,000	9,531,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*b9,227	*9,207	*8,539.557
Carloadings (cars)	b676,616	678,624	818,461
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.67½	$2.65⅞	$2.53
Corn (bu.)	$1.95¼	$1.96⅞	$1.97⅝
Cotton (lb.)	$3.515	$3.51	$3.375
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$28.67	$28.67	$40.00
Wholesale food index‡	d$6.65	$6.89	$6.61
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	d109.5	110.0	110.3
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	b102	100	101
Failures (Aug. 26)‡	184	246	182
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**July**	**June**	**July 1953**
Imports	*$832	*$965	*$908
Exports	*$1,291	*$1,472	*$1,358

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board aMember banks, 94 cities, Aug. 25 bAug. 28 cAug. 21 dAug. 31

1—see p. 183D3 2—pp. 183A3, 184A1, 186A2 3—183C3 4—pp. 186A2, 293G1, A3 5—pp. 150G1, 155F2, G3-156B2, 166A1, 293F1, A3 6—p. 166C1 7—300D3 8—268G2 9—285A1 10—284G3 11—284E3, 268C1 12—284F1 13—269G3

SCHOOL & CHURCH

South Faces Race Issue

A special session of the Mississippi Legislature in Jackson was asked by Gov. Hugh White, 72, Sept. 7 to approve a state constitutional amendment under which: (1) the Legislature, by ⅔ vote, could abolish public schools throughout the state in favor of an all-"private" system rather than accep nonsegregation of white & Negro students, or (2) public schools could be abolished in counties & school districts by popular vote (such local option to be ratified by a simple majority of the Legislature). The amendment would be subject to a statewide referendum after approval by the Legislature. White also proposed new laws to (1) forbid agitation & court action against the existing school system and (2) require that out-of-state lawyers be screened before practicing law in Mississippi (measures designed to prevent anti-segregation suits by the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People & similar organizations). The Governor said that Mississippi would "resist . . . by every legal means at our command" the U.S. Supreme Court decision against segregation in public schools.[1]

Segregation was ended Sept. 7-8 in District of Columbia[2] & Baltimore (but not the rest of Maryland) public schools, in several Roman Catholic parochial schools in Virginia, and in some of the few Kansas & Ohio localities where segregation had remained in effect. Gradual desegregation also began in several other "border" states: in either high school or lower elementary classes of public schools in several Delaware, West Virginia & larger Missouri localities; in Missouri state colleges & West Virginia U. St. Louis (Mo.) planned to achieve complete nonsegregation of public schools & colleges by the fall of 1955. Only "southern" public school abolishing segregation this fall: Fayetteville (Ark.) high school, admitting 9 Negroes along with 500 white students.[3]

A group of Alabama legislators & lawyers asked Ala. Gov. Gordon Persons Sept. 8 to call a special legislative session & ask it to abolish the section of the state constitution requiring the state to support public schools. 23 Negro children were barred Sept. 2 from admission to all-white elementary schools in Montgomery.[4]

Texas U. (Austin) Sept. 2 rejected Marion G. Ford, 17, of Houston, a Negro, as a student after having accepted him July 23. Admissions dean H. Y. McCown advised Ford that he could take freshman work (preparatory for later Texas U. study in chemical engineering) at Prairie View, a state-supported Negro college.[5]

Cecil Sima, Nashville, Tenn. attorney who served as consultant to several Southern governors & educators in school matters, told educators from 9 Southern states in Atlanta Sept. 7 that they should "set their sights" toward gradual elimination of racial segregation in the public schools. Sima said, however, that the May 17 Supreme Court ruling had not ordered compulsory integration.[6]

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World illiteracy rate was estimated as 45-55% of the world population over 10 yrs. of age in a revised edition of *Basic Facts & Figures* issued Sept. 2 by the UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Org.[7] . . . **U.S. Post Office Dept.** reported Sept. 3 that its use of the motto "In God We Trust" on a 3¢ stamp had been challenged by 2 officials of the Natl. Liberal League (Walter B. Stevens, vice-president & John L. Manners, NLL secretary & treasurer of the Amer. Soc. for Advancement of Atheism). They sought to mail in Washington letters (rejected by the Post Office) bearing notations that the motto violated Constitutional separation of church & state.[8] . . . **Dr. Franklin Clary Fry** of New Rochelle, N. Y., United Lutheran Church in America president, was elected chairman of the World Council of Churches central committee in Chicago Aug. 31.[9] . . . **Bishop Bernard J. Sheil,** 66, founder of the Catholic Youth Org. in 1930, was revealed Sept. 2 to have resigned as CYO director for the Chicago Archdiocese (reason undisclosed).[10] . . . **Commissioner Wycliffe Booth** was named Sept. 4 to succeed retiring Comm. William Dalziel as Salvation Army commander in Canada. . . . **East Germany** permitted 40,000 Roman Catholics to go to Fulda, W. Germany for the 1954 German Catholic laymen's conference Aug. 31-Sept. 5. 80,000 West Germans attended.[11]

OBITUARIES

Bert Acosta, 59, pioneer flier; Sept. 1 in Denver of tuberculosis. He built & flew his own plant at 14 (in 1910), set speed & endurance records, was pilot of first multi-engine plane (a 3-motor Fokker) to cross the Atlantic (in 1927, with Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd & Bernt Balchen aboard).

Aw Boon-haw, 72, Hong Kong philanthropist, newspaper chain owner, whose fortune was made from sale of patent medicine Tiger Balm (ointment); Sept. 5 in Honolulu of heart ailment.

Ali Bel Hadj, 59, Agri. Min. of Tunisia; Sept. 7 in Tunis.[12]

Dr. Jean Broadhurst, 80, ex-bacteriology prof. at Columbia U.'s Teachers Coll., discoverer (in 1937) of test for measles virus: Sept. 5 in N. Y.

Walter F. Carley Sr., 64, pres.-gen. mgr. Boston Post Publishing Co.; Sept. 7 in Wakefield, Mass.

Dr. Irwin Edman, 57, Columbia philosophy prof.; Sept. 4 in N. Y.[13]

Harry Conway (Bud) Fisher, 69, comic strip cartoonist ("Mutt & Jeff"); Sept. 7 in N. Y. of cancer.

Henry Philip Folland, 67, pioneer British plane designer (World War I's SE-5 fighter, World War II's Gloster Gladiator, new Folland Midge jet fighter); Sept. 5 in Nottingham, Eng.

Adm. Edward C. Kalbfus, 78, pres. Naval War Coll. 1934-36, 1939-42, member of 3-man Naval Court of Inquiry into Pearl Harbor attack; Sept. 6 in Newport, R. I. of leukemia.

Mrs. Evangeline Lodge Land Lindbergh, 79, retired chemistry teacher, mother of flier Charles A. Lindbergh, widow of ex-Rep. Chas. A. Lindbergh Sr.; Sept. 7 in Detroit.

Chauncey McCormick, 69, Chicago civic leader, art patron, philanthropist, industrialist; Sept. 8 in Bar Harbor, Me. of heart attack.

James Stanley McLean, 78, founder-chrmn. of Canada Packers, Ltd. (Canada's biggest meat packing firm), pres. Canadian Chamber of Commerce 1938-39; Sept. 1 in Toronto (heart attack).

Robert J. Minshall, 56, principal designer of World War II's B-17 Flying Fortress; Sept. 7 in Cleveland of cerebral hemorrhage.

Eugene Pallette, 65, rasp-voiced movie character actor; Sept. 3 in Los Angeles of cancer.

Dr. Eugen Schiffer, 94, vice-chancellor in German Weimar Republic, ex-Finance & Justice Min.; Sept. 5 in Berlin of heart ailment. Interned by the Nazis 1933-45, he later helped organize the Liberal Democratic Party in the Soviet Zone.

Clement Lawrence Shaver, 87, ex-Democratic Natl. Chrmn. who managed John W. Davis' 1924 Presidential campaign; Sept. 1 in Fairmont, W. Va.

Maurice Tillet, 51, French wrestler ("the French Angel"); Sept. 4 in Chicago of heart ailment after learning of the death from lung cancer of his friend & mgr., Karl Pajello, 61, wrestling promoter.

Glenn Scobey (Pop) Warner, 83, football coach who directed teams for Georgia, Iowa State, Cornell, Carlisle Indian School, Pittsburgh, Stanford, Temple, developer of widely-copied techniques; Sept. 7 in Palo Alto after throat cancer operation.

Dr. Curtis Dwight Wilbur, 87, jurist, Navy Secy. in Coolidge Cabt. 1924-29 (succeeding Edwin Denby, who resigned as result of Teapot Dome & Elk Hills oil reserve scandals), Calif. Chief Justice prior to Cabt. service, presiding judge Fed. Circuit Ct. of Appeals in San Francisco 1931-45; Sept. 8 in Palo Alto, Calif.

SPORTS

Seixas, Hart Win U. S. Tennis

Victor Seixas, 31 Aug. 30, of Philadelphia & Doris Hart, 29, of Coral Gables, Fla. won the U. S. amateur lawn tennis singles & mixed doubles titles Sept. 6 in Forest Hills, N. Y. Seixas defeated Rex Hartwig, 25, of Australia, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4. Miss Hart, a finalist in 5 previous national tourneys, won over Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., 6-8, 6-1, 8-6. Mixed doubles finals were won Sept. 6 by Seixas & Miss Hart over Ken Rosewall, 19, of Australia & Mrs. Margaret Osborne du Pont of Wilmington, Del., 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.[14]

Other Winners

Boating. U. S. Silver Cup powerboat races in Detroit Sept. 2: won by

1—see pp. 124G3, 87C3 2—163E1, E2 3—229G3 4—87D3 5—123E2 6—231B1 7—206F3 8—Vol. XIII, 415A2 9—p. 294G3 10—141B2 11—295A1 12—266C3 13—Vol. IX, 93K 14—p. 288B2; Vol. XIII, 300E1

Horace Dodge's *My Sweetie Dora*, Jack Bartlow driving, at 88.72 mph. avg.[1] . . . North American canoe racing championships on the Potomac River (Washington) Sept. 5: Canada 43, U.S. 11. Titles by events: (single blade) 1-man—Don Stringer of Sudbury, Ont.; tandem—Tom Hodgson & Wm. Stevenson, Toronto; 4-man—Art Dierden, Paul Lambert, Gus Lamanita & Jack Hayward, Toronto; (kayak) 1-man—Bob Smith, Montreal; tandem—Lou Lukanovich & John M. Moran, Sudbury, Ont.; 4-man doubles—Robert Cordner, Jack McKee, Al McCleary & Ed Clark, Montreal.

Golf. $15,000 Rubber City open in Akron, O.: won Sept. 5 by Tommy Bolt of Houston, Tex., for $2,400.[2] . . . Curtis Cup women's amateur team match in Ardmore, Pa. Sept. 2-3: U.S. 6, Britain 3. . . . U.S. girls' junior title in Philadelphia Sept. 3: won by Margaret (Wiffi) Smith, 17, of Pasadena, Calif.

Horse Racing. $167,850 Washington Park Handicap in Chicago Sept. 6: won by Mrs. Ada L. Rice's Pet Bully, Wm. Hartack up, for $110,400. . . . $144,820 Washington Park Futurity in Chicago Sept. 4: Hal Price Headley's Georgian, a 28-1 shot, Conn McCreary up, for $88,380.[3]

Target Shooting. U.S. Skeet Shooting Assn. titles in Waterford, Mich. Sept. 3-5: overall—Col. Salvadore P. Roig, police chief of San Juan, P.R.; all-gauge—Howard Confer, 35, of Detroit; women's overall—Mrs. Carola Mandel of Chicago.[4]

Others. Hungary won 9 of the 18 events in the European outdoor swimming championships in Turin, Italy Aug. 31-Sept. 5. . . . Cork won the all-Ireland senior hurling title Sept. 5 in Dublin.

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Baseball minor league pennant winners at end of regular season Sept. 6: Southern Assn.—Atlanta; Eastern—Wilkes-Barre; Texas—Shreveport. . . . **Catcher Joe Garagiola,** 28, was sold to the NL N.Y. Giants by the Chicago Cubs Sept. 8.

Ted Atkinson, 38, of Toronto became the 4th jockey to ride 3,000 horse race winners Sept. 1 on Devastation in the $18,225 Astarita Stakes at Aqueduct, N.Y.[5] . . . **Andrew S. Crevolin** of Alhambra, Calif., owner of Kentucky Derby winner Determine, Imbros & other race horses, was suspended by the California & Illinois racing commissions Sept. 2 & 3 for saying (in a statement to *The Blood Horse*) that his horses often were raced for experience, not to win.[6] . . . **Jarvis Midgett,** 18, of Gloucester, N.J., Tampa U. freshman, died Sept. 2 from a brain injury received in the Tampa football team's first workout of the season Sept. 1.[7] . . . **Frank Stranahan,** 31, of Toledo, relinquished his amateur golfing status Sept. 6 and said he would compete as a pro in future tourneys.[8]

1—see p. 295F1 2—220E1 3—296A1 4—296B1 5—224A3 6—204E3 7—Vol. XIII, 336F1 8—p. 279B3 9—232D1 10—288E2 11—296E1 12—296G1 13—296D1; Vol. XIII, 312F2 14—p. 280D1 15—220E3 16—296A3 17—264F3 18—288E3 19—272G3

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents & Disasters. Labor Day weekend accidents Sept. 4-6 took 539 lives (354 in traffic mishaps), the Natl. Safety Council reported Sept. 7.[9] . . . 28 persons died & 28 survived Sept. 5 when a N.Y.-bound KLM (Royal Dutch) Super-Constellation crashed into the Shannon River estuary shortly after taking off from Shannon Airport, Ireland. Most deaths were due to asphyxiation by gasoline fumes. Among the dead: Minneapolis-born Wm. Hodson, 34, UNESCO program & budget director since 1947; U Tin Pe, 48, permanent secy. of Burma's Natl. Planning Ministry; Col. Ba Han, 42, ex-head of Burma's military training school.[10] . . . Death toll in Hurricane Carol was reported Sept. 6 as 58, including 47 in New England. Pres. Eisenhower allocated $1½ million in relief funds to Massachusetts Sept. 3 & $1½ million to Rhode Island (hardest-hit state) Sept. 4.[11] . . . Communist China's Peiping radio reported Sept. 5 that the Govt. had allocated 1,494 billion yuan ($63 million at official Red rate) to help restore farm output in the Yangtze & Hwai valleys after the worst floods of the century. Official sources said the flood waters were receding after covering 6% of all Red China's cultivated land. Hunan, Hupei, Kiangsu, Anhwei & Chekiang provinces suffered the severest crop damage.[12] . . . At least 82 persons were killed Sept. 2 in the wreck of a logging train on a bridge on northern Negros Island, Philippines. . . . 32 persons were killed & 23 injured near Leon, Mex. Sept. 4 in a head-on collision of 2 buses carrying visitors to the shrine of San Juan de Los Lagos. . . . 34 miners were killed (8 others reported missing) by an explosion in the Taiheto coal mine at Kushiro, Japan Aug. 31. . . . Actress Geraldine Carr (Mrs. Jess Carneol), 37, was killed & 3 persons injured in an auto smash-up in Hollywood, Calif. Sept. 2. Critically injured: *N.Y. Herald Tribune* Washington correspondent Ned Russell.

Air Races. Winners of featured events of the Natl. Aircraft Show in Dayton, O.: 100-km. (62-mi.) Thompson Trophy race Sept. 3—USAF Capt. Eugene P. Sonnenberg, 34, in a F-86D Sabrejet, averaging 692.818 mph. Bendix Trophy race (about 1,900 mi. from Edwards AF Base, Calif. to Dayton) Sept. 4—AF Capt. Edward W. Kenny, 30, at 616.208 mph. (elapsed time 3 hr. 1 min. 56 sec., including 2 refueling stops; all participants flew Republic F-84-F Thunderstreak jets). AF Maj. John L. Armstrong, 32, of Fairborn, O., who set a world record of 649.302 mph. for the 500-km. (310-mi.) closed course Sept. 3 in an F-86 Sabrejet, was killed in a crash near Vandalia, O. Sept. 5.[13]

Crime News. Dr. Kenneth B. Small, 31, who had been acquitted on grounds of temporary insanity of murder in the killing of Jules H. Lack (his wife's suitor), was released Sept. 8 after psychiatrists at Ionia (Mich.) State Hospital for the Criminally Insane declared him sane.[14] . . . Henry W. (The Dutchman) Grunewald was arrested Aug. 30 in Washington on a federal charge (filed in New York) of conspiring to defraud the Govt. through activities as a Washington "contact man" in tax cases.[15] . . . Mayor Elmer Reese & ex-Sheriff Ralph Matthews of Phenix City, Ala. were indicted by a grand jury there Sept. 3 on charges of willful neglect of duty to suppress vice. (Maj. Gen. Walter J. Hanna, commander of Natl. Guardsmen policing Phenix City, said Sept. 1 he would not allow Rev. Billy Graham to conduct a revival meeting in Phenix City because his Guard force could not cope with the traffic problem that would result.)[16]

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NAMES IN THE NEWS

Judge John S. Belford of District Court in Reno, Nev., one of 3 Reno judges specializing in marriages & divorce cases, resigned Sept. 2 as a result of his having been fined $5,000 (by Fed. Judge John R. Ross in Carson City Aug. 28) for failure to file federal income tax returns in 1951 & 1952.[17] . . . **Thomas B. Flaherty** resigned Aug. 30 as supervisor of purchase & stores for the N.J. Employment Security Div. formerly headed by the late Harold G. Hoffman. Public hearings in Trenton into charges of theft & fraud against Flaherty were broken off when his attorney, Frank Casey, admitted that Flaherty had been guilty of some "loose practices."[18]

John Jacob Astor was sued for separation in New York Aug. 31 by Mrs. Gertude Gretsch Astor, his 2d wife. She challenged the validity of a divorce he obtained in Juarez, Mexico July 23 prior to his marriage to Dolores Margaret Fullman Aug. 6.[19] . . . **Marie McDonald,** film actress, was cleared in Hollywood Sept. 3 of charges that she was driving under the influence of drugs when her auto struck 4 parked cars June 21. She was fined $50 for striking a parked car & apologized for having accused police of mistreating her after her arrest. . . . **Michael Jeffers,** actor, won a $35,000 judgment for libel against the Screen Actors Guild & 2 of its officials in Los Angeles Sept. 4. He sued over a newsletter circulated to Guild members in 1950 that allegedly called him a "demagogue" & "would-be dictator."

Patricia McCormick, 24, of Big Spring, Tex., a matadora in Mexico for 3 years, was gored & severely injured during a bullfight in Ciudad Acuna Sept. 6. . . . **Timothy Ramsey O'Connor,** 7, son of Asst. Calif. Atty. Gen. William Van O'Connor, was ordered returned in December to his mother, Lady Beatty of London, under a ruling issued by Judge Elmer D. Doyle in Los Angeles Sept. 7. O'Connor, divorced from Lady Beatty, had seized the boy in London June 26 & taken him to the U.S.

Married. Harold L. Bache, New York broker, & Mrs. Alice Odenheimer Kay, widow; Sept. 5 in New Orleans.